





# DECORATION DAY IN HONOLULU

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Decoration Day in Honolulu was a holiday. There was much of sadness and more of gladness in the ceremonies of the day. For those who paid tribute to the Nation's dead and those who recalled their own loved ones, now dust beneath the sod, the day had a special message and for these the occasion was one of sorrow.

But to most of the people it was a relaxation from the cares of household or business and a day for pleasure in the open. Not that there was aught of respect lacking to the memories of those gone before nor of solemnity in the observance of the day as one set apart by the Government for the special commemoration of those who had fought for the flag and who now had gone to their long rest.

Practically all business was suspended at noon. The banks closed then and the doors of most of the commercial houses were shut to trade at that hour. The streets downtown were crowded all through the forenoon and until the parade formed at half-past two o'clock and began its march to the Nuuanu valley cemetery.

For an hour or more before the time fixed for the gathering of the procession points of vantage on the streets were taken possession of by women and children. Policemen on horseback raced up and down King and Fort streets driving the anxious hackmen from the line of the parade and forcing the awkward and usual array of heavily-laden wagons to other routes.

The parade was made up on King street and was excellently handled. Captain Parker deserves credit for his clever management and by his efforts and those of the rank and file of the police department, an unobstructed way was given the column for formation and marching. Marshal of the Parade Fisher had arranged all details in good style.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Col. J. H. Fisher, Marshal.  
Patrolmen.  
Aides to Marshal Fisher.  
Firing Squad from Sixth U. S. Artillery.  
Hawaiian Band.  
Col. J. W. Jones and Staff.  
National Guard of Hawaii.  
Kamehameha School Cadet Band.  
Kamehameha School Cadets.  
Major Ennis, U.S.A.; H. M. Sewall, Orator of the Day; and Lorrin Andrews, Worth Bagley Garrison.  
Army & Navy Union.  
Geo. W. DeLong Post No. 45, G. A. R.  
General Public.

The line of march was on Fort to Vineyard, across to Nuuanu and thence to the cemetery.

All day the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery as well as other places of burial in and near the city were thronged with the families and friends of those who lie buried in them. Few of the graves but had flowers to brighten their outlines, and many were hidden under the wealth of blossoms, brilliant marigolds contrasting with dark carnations, and pink and white blooms adding to the beauty of the scene.

When the procession reached the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, where the few heroes of the Civil War who have died in Honolulu are buried, these composing it passed through lines of people who, awaiting its coming, had seated

themselves on the grass about the veterans' plot.

The services were simple and short. The Government Band occupied a little knoll above the graves and the firing squad of twenty-four men from the Sixth Regulars stood in company front near the band. The members of the

The impressive words of this ritual found echoes in many hearts and brought contrasting thoughts to some of those who listened.

When Chaplain E. Cook, reading from the manual, thanked the Almighty that the sound of the cannon was stilled and the sabre sheathed, some could almost hear the sharp cracking of the gatling in the Philippines, and in fancy see the rush of cavalry across the rough Lazon

road as a National Cemetery, and a day by a row of well-kept graves of soldiers. The address, which was delivered in a clear, ringing voice, was as follows:

Four years and seven months ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

It is a sad, sad day, the day that we have gathered here to dedicate this portion of the ground of the great Army of the Union.

This is a day of memories for you. For we cannot call you comrades, it is a day of joy and inspiration. As we have watched your yearly pilgrimage to this spot, with ranks ever bolder and steps more faltering, it does not need the insight of a seer for us to know that the glorious day of this day is not for you. Your thoughts go back to comrades fallen in battle, and to those who have dropped from your ranks, perishing since last you met—never to return. And you realize, as you pass along the graves, that you live in a world of an other generation—a generation of men to you and to your deeds, for men are fathers now who at the time of Sumpter and Appomattox were yet unborn; a generation which, like your own, have fought the deeds and heroes of this war are in the mouths of all men, as yours were once. And you feel, perhaps, that even you—the defenders of the nation in her darkest straits—have not been spared the sorrows of growing old, and have been forgotten.

All this you can bear, if you must, but it is a heavy burden for your spirits and cuts to your sensitive souls, to recall today the persecution to which you have been subjected for a quarter of a century; the straits which picture you to your countrymen as an organization mendacious and treacherous—unworthy pensioners of a nation's bounty! Until you ask yourselves, after all, you have the record have men have the right to expect for the performance of patriotic duty, and the reward outside of the consciousness of duty done, the gratitude of those to whom

you have been benefactors. Especially may you ask this here, for notwithstanding the generous contribution you make and make to the Union cause, you must be conscious that your organization has not had here the position of full regard in the community to which it is entitled. Geographical distance has added to the remoteness in time from the events of which you were a part, to contribute to this, and here in our eternal summer, budding spring marks this day as divinely appointed for these memorial services.

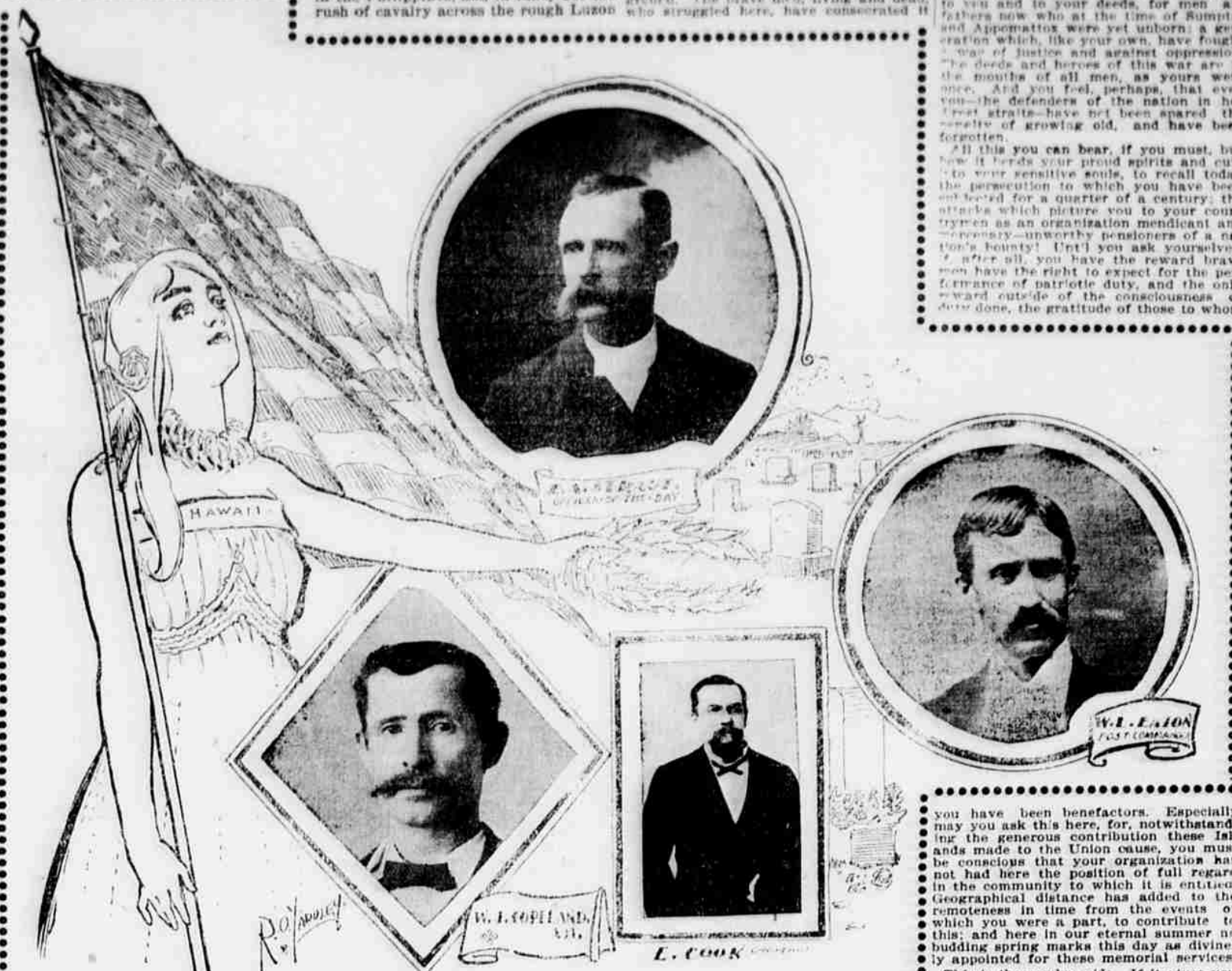
This is the sombre side. If it gives you pain that I speak of it, I do so only because it is in your thoughts and because too I have a word of cheer to say. True it is that the present generation have fought a war—righteous and just, but in spirit and full of courage, like yourselves, they responded to their country's call and carried its flag in honor and glory across the seas. Like you, they faced perils and privations and death. This added row of graves attests. But think you they were unmindful of what they owed to you? Think you they did not know and render thanks to you in soldiers' prayers, that you preserved to them a country to respond to, and a flag to carry forth? Think you they would have, if they could, their deeds and heroics take the place of yours? Santiago and Manila supplanted Mobile Bay and the

past is indeed secure, so, also, is the future. Here the skies have broken. The flag you fought to save floats above you. Your departed comrades sleep in the soil of their country. You are at home, thank God! And could these other silent sleepers speak, they would tell you of the ministering tenderness to these our soldier boys—a tenderness approaching that of angels—the women of Honolulu.

The past is secure, and so is the future. It does not need your presence here—least of all these feeble words—to celebrate this day. In the words you have just heard—words that have become immortal—the world will little note what we say, but it can never forget what they did.

So rest your souls in peace. When, for the last time, you break your ranks and go to join your comrades in fighting battles as real and holier in their cause than those you have fought together in this world, there will not be wanting among the American children of this American Territory willing hands and grateful hearts to join here upon this spot their tributes of tears and flowers, as we do now.

When Mr. Sewall had finished, the firing squad took position and fired the three rounds blank that are the soldier's due. As the mournful volleys died away in the hills about the City of Rest, the crowd dispersed and left the graves to the tender ministrations of those who had come to mourn their own losses, and many of whom staid until the shadows gathered and the gates were closed.



Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices the ceremonies were held, had chairs opposite the firing squad, and H. M. Sewall, orator of the day, and Lorrin Andrews, with several officers of the United States army, were grouped around a table under a spreading algeroba tree.

The band played "Old Hundred" while Post Commander Edson, of George W. DeLong Post No. 45, G. A. R., called his comrades to attention and began the ritual of the order.

The gray-haired men, some with scars that gave token of the fierce combat of the Blue and Gray, and others who moved uneasily on crutches saw visions of the bloody days of the '60s, and when a few minutes later they spread the flowers they carried on the turf over their dead comrades, eyes were wet with recollections of the past. Lorrin Andrews, who had been selected to read the address made by Abraham Lincoln on the field of Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, when it was ded-

far beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people,

you have been benefactors. Especially may you ask this here, for notwithstanding the generous contribution you make and make to the Union cause, you must be conscious that your organization has not had here the position of full regard in the community to which it is entitled. Geographical distance has added to the remoteness in time from the events of which you were a part, to contribute to this, and here in our eternal summer, budding spring marks this day as divinely appointed for these memorial services.

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## EX-QUEEN HERE SOON

Liliuokalani To Arrive  
on Australia.

## SHE IS IN POOR HEALTH

Has Been in San Francisco Since  
May Nineteenth and Longs  
for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Liliuokalani, the ex-Queen of Hawaii, arrived here last evening from Washington, D. C., where she has been for the last eighteen months keeping an eye on her political interests and undergoing treatment for a malady that threatens to terminate her life before many years have elapsed. Liliuokalani is on her way back to the tropic isles that were once her kingdom, there to pass the remainder of her days among her own people. While she does not say positively that she will never again leave her island home to visit America, it is regarded as highly improbable that she will again venture across the Pacific in view of her advancing years and shattered health. Those who are acquainted with her plans and are not prevented by a sense of delicacy from announcing the fact say the former Queen is going back to her Hawaiian home to die. Liliuokalani herself simply says she is going back to Hawaii to live.

Liliuokalani came from Washington accompanied by her secretary, Joseph Heleluhe, the latter's daughter, Miss Myra Heleluhe, and Dr. Charles Hamilton English of Washington, the ex-Queen's attending physician. The quartet were driven directly to the California Hotel upon their arrival at the ferry, and the feeble but faithful secretary, who has attended the dusky dignitary on all of her excursions to America and prolonged visits to Washington, inscribed their names on the hotel register. Liliuokalani was assign-

ed to a suite of rooms on the seventh floor, and in these she will spend almost her entire time until she sails away from San Francisco. Passage has been engaged for the entire party on the steamer Australia, which is scheduled to sail on the 30th inst. Dr. English will remain in constant attendance upon his patient until she arrives at Honolulu and probably much longer. According to Secretary Heleluhe the condition of her health requires the constant attention and care of her physician.

When seen at the hotel last evening Heleluhe admitted that Liliuokalani was suffering from a cancer of the neck. The dread secret of her malady has been carefully guarded for three years, and all rumors and intimations concerning the nature of the disease have been emphatically denied up to the present time. Heleluhe said last evening, however, that the ex-Queen had a troublesome cancer in the right side of her neck, and that it is with the idea of continuing Dr. English's treatment that he has been induced to accompany her back to Honolulu.

"The Queen," he said, "hopes to be ultimately cured of the disease. Dr. English assures her that she will be entirely rid of the troublesome malady within eighteen months. He believes that the soft climate of Hawaii will aid in her recovery, and it is largely for this reason that she is going back to the islands to live. The Queen has been in very bad health in Washington. In addition to being a sufferer from cancer, she has a serious attack of the grippe, from which she finds it impossible to rid herself. Owing to her condition, she will not stir about much during her brief stay in San Francisco. Contrary to her previous custom while in this city, she will attend no churches nor theaters, nor appear in public on any occasion whatever."

According to recently published dispatches from Washington, the ex-Queen takes a very gloomy view of life on account of her failing health and her disappointment in failing to secure a pension from the Government. Her secretary, however, declares that she is not a victim of disappointment, and that she has made no noticeable effort to awaken the Government's interest in her behalf. Said he: "If the Government should offer her an annuity, or in lieu thereof a lump sum of \$250,000 or \$500,000, she would accept it, but she is making no efforts, and has made none, to secure such relief. The recovery of the crown lands for her use, contrary to general belief, is not a matter that is giving her any concern. She is willing to allow the Government to act as it deems wise and honorable in the matter."

The ex-Queen would not receive any callers last evening. She made the excuse that she was not feeling well, and kept to the seclusion of her apartments. She did not even stir out into

the hallway to hear the familiar melodies of a Hawaiian orchestra that serenaded her from the parlor floor of the hotel. Upon being informed that a serenade was in progress several floors below her, she contented herself with sending her greetings to the musicians. Colonel George W. Macfarlane, who has acted as the Queen's adviser and agent in many matters of state, left here for Washington a few days ago. He announced before taking his departure that he would remain at the national capital in her interest until the adjournment of Congress. The ex-Queen's friends hope for some financial relief for their former ruler before Congress adjourns.

## CELESTIAL DELIGHT TO BE DESTROYED

Nearly Two Thousand Pounds of  
Opium to Be Given to the  
Sharks Very Soon.

Three thousand seven hundred tons of opium now stored in the Custom House and controlled by the Board of Health, are to be destroyed in a few days. This means 1,850 pounds of poppy extract which have been confiscated by the Hawaiian Government for some time past, and which have been advertised for tenders at different times.

No tenders were made for the costly drug, and at yesterday's meeting of the Board it was decided that owing to a request that the tins be removed from the storage room of the Custom House, the opium should be destroyed. The Kaena will be utilized for this purpose and will tow the expensive freight to sea, where the tins will be cut open and both contents and containers dumped into the ocean. At \$20 a pound, about \$37,000 worth of the Celestial's delight will become food for the sharks. Dr. Garvin will probably be placed in charge of the opium on the day it is destroyed.

### DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Commissioner Haughts has sent out sorghum seed to all the plantations, through the agents.

## POSTAL SERVICE TO BE THE FINEST

Hawaii Is to Start With Everything  
of the Very Best and With  
Nothing Lacking.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There will be no Neeley business in the Hawaiian Islands. The United States postal system is to be installed there on June 14th, but at the close of business on the 13th every one of the seventy-eight postmasters will be required to give a full account of all Hawaiian stamps, postal cards, etc., on hand, and the whole lot will be sent to headquarters here in Washington for destruction in the regular Government furnace by men under bond.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden will have charge of this business, since Hawaii is part of the United States, and has fully prepared his plans. Everything relating to stamps, registry system, special delivery, classification of mail and all finances relating to the postal business comes under him. Today he started Inspector Hall from San Francisco to begin the work of instructing the Hawaiian postmasters in the fiscal ways of the United States. At the same time he ordered \$50,000 worth of stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers sent on. This supply is expected to last the Islands ninety days.

On June 1st Inspector Flint, who is being put through a special course in regard to postoffice finances, will start for Hawaii to help the work of preparation and clear up all difficulties Hall may have struck. He will carry a specially prepared letter or introduction to the chief of every division in Assistant Postmaster General Madden's bureau, giving every detail about handling postoffice moneys, keeping records and making reports, so that it is expected the whole machine will be started in the Islands on time, even with the registry books open and messengers ready to carry letters bearing special delivery stamps. All postmasters in the Islands will be instructed to report to and deposit with the postmaster at Honolulu, who will also in turn deposit with the sub-treasurer in San Francisco. Two Hawaiian cities, Honolulu and Hilo, will start with free delivery. A full supply of pouches, registry sacks, brass locks and other paraphernalia was also shipped today.

Funeral of Mrs. Campbell.  
Mrs. Margaret Campbell, widow of the late Mr. Campbell, was laid to rest

in the Nuuanu Cemetery, the funeral taking place from the family residence. A number of friends of the family were in attendance. Two hymns were sung, the deceased having been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years. At both funerals the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh conducted the service, while Wray Taylor furnished the musical part.

### Crozier-Doherty.

LAHAINA, May 28.—Mr. W. H. Crozier and Miss Sarah Doherty were united in the bonds of matrimony at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Silva, by the Rev. Father Julian, in the presence of only the immediate relatives. The bride is an estimable young lady of Lahaina and has a host of friends. The groom is a brother of Mr. C. Crozier of Honolulu and is also popular and well known.

### Holi Restored.

Police officership was restored to Captain Holi with his badge yesterday morning. Certain charges had been preferred against the captain and he was suspended last Saturday. Investigation has proved, however, that Holi was innocent of wrong-doing.

The grave of the late Charles L. Carter was decorated yesterday by Marshal Brown, representing the Citizens' Guard. It has been a custom each year to place flowers on Mr. Carter's grave, and yesterday a beautiful wreath of white blossoms with a yellow C in their center was placed upon it, besides other memorial tokens by his family.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.  
Commission Merchants.

### SUGAR FACTORS.

### —AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CURE THIS BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sore Throat, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

### FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## RUBBER STAMPS

At the Gazette Office.











# REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ★ CLASHES AND RUCKUS

The convention had a warm second day session yesterday, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and ending at 12:30 last night. There were many scenes of excitement. A. S. Humphreys raised a general row by accusing his law-partner, Lorrin Andrews, of having framed the primary rules with an idea of freeing the natives out. He did not mention Andrews' name, but clearly indicated him. The charge brought Judge Smith of Hilo to his feet, who could not deny it, as he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Andrews' statements, but it was soon made clear to the friends of Mr. Andrews that he had been shamefully misrepresented. Humphreys had convinced some of the natives, however, and Curtis Iauka, hitherto a staunch upholder of the primary rules, turned against them and made a threatening speech, even advising the natives to secede and form a party of their own. Loeblestein then moved to lay the rules and regulations of the Republican party on the table. Humphreys seconded the motion, but it did not carry. A discussion followed and Carl Smith defended the committee. The result was a compromise on the rules which seems to make them fair—or at least acceptable. The final business of the convention was to appoint a territorial central committee of thirty names.

## THE MORNING'S WORK.

Clarence White's ulcers at the Roar of the Machine.

The convention resumed its work yesterday morning at 9:30. The members struggled in after the hour scheduled for the convention to be called to order. The tardiness in starting was also due to the fact that the report of the committee on Rules and Regulations had not been printed as promised. The report was to have been the first order of business after the reading of the minutes, and its absence caused the convention members to resort to devious methods of killing time until it was brought in.

Secretary Hendry began the reading of the minutes which were voluminous, including stenographic reports of speeches and motions. There was a whispered conversation among certain members to defer the reading of the full report as it delayed the other business which the delegates were anxious to get to work on. This was the election of alternate delegates. It was suggested, however, that the reading of the full minutes was one way to kill time.

## Humphreys Criticized.

As the Secretary concluded his reading, A. S. Humphreys arose and criticized a portion of the minutes in which certain words were attributed to him and which he declared were words substituted for his own. He wished them corrected. He then stated his exact words of the evening before.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I arise to a question of privilege. I think it is the duty of the Secretary, if he intends to quote members who are on the floor literally, to do so, and not substitute his own language. I am made to say that I would vote against one of the persons who was nominated as a delegate to the National Convention. I did not say that, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention. I said that I intended to vote against W. R. Castle. That is the exact language I used." The Secretary was instructed to correct his minutes accordingly, and Mr. Humphreys sat down appeased.

Mr. Achil and Mr. Loeblestein both asked for minor corrections, and the minutes were adopted.

## White as a Shudderer.

Before the Convention could get down to its routine of work, C. M. White of the Fourth District arose and asked for privilege, as he too, had something he wanted to say and which he considered the delegates should hear. It was a complaint against the Advertiser, and a childish desire to "square" himself on the floor of the Convention. After clearing his throat and planting his feet firmly on the floor, he said:

"Gentlemen, we have had our little differences of opinion since the beginning of this Convention, but I think we have performed our duties with great faithfulness. I notice in this morning's issue, the Advertiser has discovered there has been a 'machine' in our midst."

The word machine was dwelt upon with great emphasis.

"A machine, gentlemen, is something that is tangible," he continued. "It is a thing generated by steam or electricity, and has fixtures. Consequently I went to the trouble of looking up in the dictionary the word 'machine.' I looked up the word 'missionary' too and found that it meant a man who runs a 'machine.' Later on in the same paper I see that those who ran the machine are the twenty-nine who voted for Loeblestein."

"Now I myself am perfectly innocent of the matter and I SHUDDER WITH HORROR to think I have been designated as a 'machine man.' I wish to place myself right before this Convention and the other twenty-eight as to just what I am. It is some satisfaction to know later on in the Advertiser that we were not the men who ran the machine. I was elected, so we cannot be charged with being 'machine men' in that instance. Mr. Achil, Mr. Farmer and others I think are the ones who voted for Mr. Towse for Secretary. If that is true they ought to express their contrition for it on the floor of this Convention. When I think that I have sat in the Masonic Lodge and ridden in the same street car with the Secretary, I am very much horrified to think I have made a mistake and become a 'machine man.' If it is the sense that this is a 'machine,' I think it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to forthwith remove it from the hall. I think we should place ourselves on record in the matter."

## Alas! Poor White!

White looked as if he was about to get a motion to that effect before the

convention, but as not a hand of applause was given his flow of oratory, and an icy coldness seemed to be manifested toward him by the entire delegation, he hesitated, and then sat down, rather bewildered at the lack of appreciation of his attack in the interest of "non-machine" politics.

Loeblestein moved for the order of business for the day.

Robertson stated that the report in question would not be ready until about 12 o'clock.

Cecil Brown moved that the Convention proceed with the election of alternate delegates. A motion to this effect was carried.

Mr. Kahookano nominated Henry Waterhouse, C. A. Brown, Robert Ryckroft and Curtis P. Iauka. Mr. Hons of the Second District placed in nomination Henry Waterhouse, C. A. Brown, Robert Ryckroft and C. B. Wilson. C. M. White, the "shudderer" of the Fourth District, seconded the last nominations.

Mr. Humphreys created a stir at this juncture by rising to a question of privilege, stating that he saw talking on the floor of the Convention a member of the Fifth District and an outsider. He requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms do his duty and eject the gentleman. A moment later Mr. Humphreys jumped to his feet and demanded that his request be complied with, stating that the gentleman to whom he referred which Lorrin Andrews, and that he wished him removed from the hall.

## Nominations Are Closed.

The nominations for candidates were then closed, the candidates being Henry Waterhouse, C. A. Brown, R. Ryckroft, C. B. Wilson and C. P. Iauka. A. B. Loeblestein and C. M. White were appointed as tellers by the chair, and passed the hat around for the votes.

The result of the balloting was as follows:

C. B. Wilson	64
Henry Waterhouse	62
Robert Ryckroft	62
C. P. Iauka	49
C. A. Brown	22
James Davis	1

Messrs. Waterhouse, Wilson, Ryckroft and Iauka were then declared elected as alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention. Upon motion of Cecil Brown a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

## THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Beginning of Long Debate on Rules Committee Report.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 for its afternoon session. Curtis Iauka of the Fifth District, elected at the morning session as an alternate delegate to the National convention at Philadelphia, arose to request that some other delegate be chosen in his place, as it would be absolutely impossible for him to represent the Republicans of Hawaii at the convention.

C. M. White arose to speak and to present a motion. Cries of "Sit down" greeted him, and the chair ruled him out of order, as there was a motion before the house. White did sit down, but a moment later with his hat in hand, he walked toward the door, but changed his mind and sat down among the spectators. Secretary Hendry went to him and spoke quietly and led him to the chairman, who said a few whispered words, and the angered member from the Fourth District retook his seat among the delegates.

The secretary then read the report of the committee on rules and regulations, section by section. Objections were made as to the time set in the report as to the November primaries. A delegate said he did not believe in naming a central committee, but should leave the matter to the convention which met then. Robertson said his sentiments agreed with the statement made. The meeting of a convention in November would be for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress, and the convention at that time would elect its central committee.

## Question of When.

A. V. Gear stated that in a nutshell the situation was to choose a delegate. If the Republicans wanted to take part in the coming fall election, they would have to have a convention to nominate their delegate. It was simply a question of whether the convention in October or November should choose its delegate or whether the present convention should choose a Territorial committee which would continue to hold until after that election, and be the organization to appoint the delegate. He thought it better for the convention convened in November to nominate the Territorial committee and nominate the Congressional delegate. The Republican ranks by fall would probably be increased, and all should have a chance then to say who shall be the delegate.

An amendment to the opening paragraph was amended to read "until their successors are appointed or qualified," making the paragraph read as follows: "That such committee shall be empowered to call all necessary primaries and conventions, and to otherwise regulate the affairs of the Republican party until their successors are appointed or qualified."

It was suggested that it would not be necessary for him to resign his position, as he could give his proxy to another delegate.

## Loeblestein Dramatic.

Cecil Brown then moved that Article I be taken up section by section. He stated the committee had been criticized for having exceeded its authority. Loeblestein stated that when he cast his vote for the selection of the committee on rules it would be solely for the purposes of formulating rules, and a mode of procedure for the general conduct of the affairs of the convention, and that they would cease at the conclusion of the convention. He did not think a single Republican of the convention would consider for a moment an attempt to have foisted upon him a report as proposed to pass the conven-

tion. It would result in the wrecking and defeat of the Republican party at a next general election.

Mr. Loeblestein said: "I claim that such a report as presented savors of the suburbs of Brooklyn, and of 'Boomer' and against good politics. Shall we seek to coerce the Hawaiians into the acceptance of a report like this? I say no. I don't believe there is a man who will dare to go back to his constituents who will vote for this report."

J. K. Nahale stated he would never believe that Mr. Brown would do anything to mislead the people. He said he knew there was great rejoicing in the ranks of the Democrats over the bickering in the Republican convention. He wanted to know if all the factions were going to work together or apart. All could not have their individual ways. Some must concede to the wishes of others. He moved to adopt the rules.

## Hons on the Floor.

The motion before the house was read and Mr. Hons then took the floor. He thought the Convention had the right to frame any rules it chose to make up, whether for the Convention only or for the permanent territorial organization. If the committee had exceeded its powers then the Convention had the right to judge that by its vote. They could go to work and adopt other rules. There was no machine from Hawaii or Maui. If the adoption of the rules meant pure politics, then the Convention ought to adopt them. If they needed to be changed, then the Convention could change them.

The paragraph carried.

Paragraph three was passed as follows:

That precinct clubs be organized in each election precinct in the Territory of Hawaii, which club shall be the regular Republican organization in each election precinct.

Achil did not want to lose any time preparing for the next election. "Just as soon as one election is over we should begin to work for the next one," said he. "Some of the members think we should wait until just before the election before doing anything. If we want to have a small number of voters, we need not do anything. But otherwise we must get out and work hard. It seems to me that when some of the men here cannot carry their point, they want to amend a section."

Rev. Mr. Desha of the first District said the rules were for the guidance of the Republican party wherever it may be. If they were going to strike out these rules there would be nothing to guide it. The committee recommended the rules for the party, and he wanted them adopted. The entire preamble to the rules and regulations was finally adopted with amendments.

## The Long Fight Begins.

Then came the bitter and long fight on the Rules and Regulations of the Republican Party of the Territory of Hawaii. It continued during the entire afternoon session, so that when a recess was taken at half-past five o'clock, little progress had been made in the first article of the rules.

Loeblestein stated he felt there had been arrogated to the committee the duty, which should belong to the Territorial committee, and he moved that the entire article which related mostly to organization of precinct clubs and to the question of dues, be laid upon the table.

A. S. Humphreys requested that some one should interpret his speech to the native members. He denounced the document which had been presented by Judge Smith and his colleagues of the committee in hot terms. He stated that the paper brought in by Judge Smith was one which had been typewritten a week before in a law office in Honolulu and then foisted upon the members of the committee. There was no discussion as to who the author of the prepared document was. His announcement created quite a stir among the members, and especially among the native delegates.

## Humphreys' Strong Talk.

I shall speak on article one, and I will necessarily refer to articles one, two and three which go to make up a successful political machine. Some of you have been said about the labors of the committee in preparing this report. I now want to state on the floor of this convention, and I charge any one who denies it, that this report was not prepared by a single member of your committee. This report was written in Honolulu in one week ago and has been discussed by machine politicians in Honolulu for one week prior to this convention. I say to you, gentlemen of the convention, upon my professional honor, that the combined talent of that committee could not have made up that report in the time they say it was done—from half-past one until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. I said by some member of that committee that while the report was prepared by someone in the hall, it was not actually prepared by them. They have changed it in some details. That report was prepared in a law office in Honolulu and was not prepared by this committee as a whole. I desire to charge now, upon my personal honor as a man, that this report was prepared by a gentleman of Honolulu, the same that was republished in a convention a short time ago, where there was a free vote.

I am going to make a statement upon the floor of this convention, the necessity for which I deeply regret. The time has arrived for the utmost frankness. I asked a gentleman last night who is regarded as the father of this report, "You prepared this report," to which he replied "Yes," I said, "did you put in the clause of fifteen days? did you put before an election?" and he said, "Why did it not provide in that report that your electors should quit fifteen days before an election, the Hawaiians go in and absolutely control the Republican party?"

That is what the man who wrote the report said last night, and I make the statement here upon my personal honor. Mr. Cecil Brown was made to say, he was the sponsor of that report, but I think he will repudiate that statement upon the floor of the convention.

## Humphreys Throws Sand.

Mr. Brown arose and stated that the original report was thirty days and was cut down to fifteen days at his suggestion.

Mr. Achil rose to a point of order, but was ruled out by the chair. Mr. Humphreys contended that the committee had endeavored to fix everything—to

fix the question of the payment of dues in advance. This last question would keep many Hawaiians out. "I care not how humble a man may be; what his station in life or birth may be; but you all stand today, gentlemen, clothed in the purple robes of American citizenship, and gentlemen, do not in this Convention place a price upon your vote," said Humphreys.

"They want you to make a written application to join a Republican club, and your application will then be referred to a committee who will pass upon your eligibility, and therefore pass upon your right to vote and enjoy the rights of an American citizen. I am not inspired by any ulterior motives. I say to you from the day the Hawaiian Islands were annexed I have been an advocate for all the privileges of citizenship to all the Hawaiians. They are an honest people and true to their convictions. I beg you now not to receive the rules and regulations which will disfranchise a number of your own people. Don't place them entirely at the mercy of the precinct clubs. I second Mr. Loeblestein's motion to lay the articles on the table."

## Smith's Brave Defense.

Judge Smith took the floor immediately after Mr. Humphreys concluded and made a gallant defense of the position he was forced into by Delegate Humphreys. He did not attack the insinuations of the preceding speaker, but spoke coolly but emphatically upon his stand taken in the presentation of the much abused report. Mr. Desha interpreted his speech to the Hawaiians.

"I merely say," said he, "to reply to such of the remarks made by Mr. Humphreys as concern this committee and its work."

"I shall especially address my remarks to him. Oftentimes we men who belong to the profession of law unwittingly enter into a personal denunciation of a platform or a diatribe upon the principles proposed. He has attacked the platform and left personal allusions out of the matter. I was chairman of the committee which rendered that report. If the report which this committee rendered cannot stand the most drastic criticism, then expunge it from the record and do what you can to correct it. If the report in any way inculcates or cuts into the fundamental principles upon which we stand, then I say burn the paper upon which it is written. If I had the opportunity to retire where I could consider what Mr. Humphreys has said, I would try to find out whether what he says is true, that manhood suffrage is being robbed by this report. But I have the courage to go before you and say that that was my report, gentlemen. If it had any idea of robbing or disfranchising the Hawaiians, then I myself would have presented the report, would be the first to say, 'I cannot sustain it.' I see on both sides of this aisle the faces of men who have supported me in matters which have gone before this convention. I address you each, gentlemen, as follows: If any one of you have come to the conclusion, or can come to the conclusion before the vote is taken upon this matter, that you have been misguided, that this report takes away any manhood suffrage, that this report in any way, shape or manner, is contrary to the principles of right or to the Republican party, I ask you to have the courage of your convictions, and go back on this report, and if he does not believe it to be right and just and will not support me in my vote, I shall love you more than if you vote with me, by saying, 'I support you because it is consistent to do so, but I don't think you are right.' I will state to you plainly and tersely as I can the manner in which this report was handed to me."

## Smith's Honest Statement.

Smith then proceeded to tell how a gentleman who was not a delegate came to him with matters of interest to the movement and which were considered in the report. None of the gentlemen of the committee could have done all the work in less than twenty-four hours, had not assistance been given. They got their information from whatever sources were at command. The gentlemen in question had a typewritten formulated plan of organization on paper, and this was used by the committee in making up its report. It formed the basis of the report. The report was the work of which was clipped the statute. "I cannot speak for more than one member of that committee, for myself," continued Mr. Smith; "but I say I was not pledged to one interrogation point or comma when that report was handed in to the committee. I am not prepared to state what was the conversation between Mr. Humphreys and the gentleman referred to who assisted in the preparation of the report. I don't know what passed between them, and therefore I am not prepared to contradict what Mr. Humphreys has stated as to that conversation. I want to say to you that if that is machine politics, then I am guilty of the charge. Gentlemen, there is no secret about the way this report was prepared. I have the courage of my convictions. I believe this report is a good one. It does not deprive any man in the Hawaiian Islands of his manhood suffrage."

## Report Not Favored.

General applause followed Judge Smith's able defense of his position. Cecil Brown also took part in the general debate and denied the statement that machine politics were responsible for the report. Until the committee met he did not know that such a document was handed in was in existence. On mature deliberation, there were some things he had come to dislike in the report, one of them being the restriction of privileges of the voter, and to which his attention had been called by Mr. Humphreys. He recommended striking out the article.

Delegate McLeod stated that as the convention was about to select a central committee who will have charge of the convention that nominates a delegate to Congress, he moved that the report be left to the central committee to take whatever action they deemed advisable.

Judge Smith raised a point of order, and asked for the original motion. The chair sustained Mr. Smith.

Several lengthy speeches in Hawaiian

## Gives Appetite, Tunes Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, the stomach, the liver is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Fowler, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, this blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

With perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it, and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

and the English languages were delivered, and finally the motion to lay the article on the table was put to a vote and was lost.

Judge Smith then asked that it be read section by section. Lowrie objected to remaining in Honolulu with the convention until Christmas time. A motion to this effect was carried.

After four sections had been passed a motion was made to adjourn until 7:30 p. m., which prevailed.

## THE EVENING SESSION.

Hours of Debate But Peace Marks the Ending of Convention.

At the evening session the seats were not all filled, but the fighters were there, and almost immediately after the convention was called to order the chairman called attention to the fact that the finance committee should be given due consideration by the delegates. The chair appointed as the finance committee: A. V. Gear, C. L. Crabbe, George W. Smith, C. Iauka and W. C. Achil. John Scott of Hilo and James H. Boyd declined to serve. The selection was greeted with applause.

Curtis P. Iauka of the Fifth District then asked the privilege of the floor and made the following speech:

## The Colonel Grows Hot.

I feel as a delegate to this convention that before we go further and consider the rules and by-laws, I should make an appeal with the hope that it might be considered. Not long ago I was called upon to denounce certain transactions that transpired in one of the precincts in this district. Now I am called upon to denounce in connection with the production of this document, it is, I am sorry to say, against the side which I represent. I have been made to believe that these rules emanated from a source that it was meant to keep out the Hawaiian people. I present this statement for your consideration. I speak in the name of the Hawaiian people, and I will denounce as far as lies in my power these rules, and say to you that you are trading on dangerous ground. What have you done for the Hawaiian people as yet? It is our duty to win them over. We can never win their support when we make up a report which is against them. I learned tonight, and I am authorized to state it on the floor of this convention, that Mr. Lorrin Andrews, whose party was to this time I was supporting, said that these rules were to keep the Hawaiians out of their rights. Brother delegates, want to bring this forcibly to you, that we stand on dangerous ground; ay, on very dangerous ground. The natives are now preparing to form their own organizations, and the chances are they will be against us. If we take up and consider anything of this kind (furnishing a copy of the rules, I say it will be ruinous for the party with whom we have allied ourselves. I speak on the ground that I represent more native votes on this island than any other Hawaiian delegate."

I do not say these things in a boasting manner. I think I have won them over by constant and hard work. Are we to throw this away when the document is made that the originators of these rules and by-laws which we are considering and wasting our time over? Are we to forget that there has been a long and hard work to win them over? The loss of their national life and flag still burns in the native heart.

Brother delegates, I speak with my whole heart and conscientiously. I am in earnest. The speech that was made by Mr. Humphreys today turned me over before that I was in favor of proceeding to the consideration of these by-laws. When no public refutation or denunciation is made by those supporting these by-laws, that infamous expression attributed to the originator, I feel it my duty for the good of the party, to protest and denounce this document.

I appeal to you, native Hawaiians—we are native Hawaiians, although American subjects. This feeling of race prejudice is there and it is our work to try and wipe it out. It can only be done by clean and unquestionable methods.

Gentlemen, I ask you before proceeding further, on what ground are we being led? I say, consider well. It is already that feeling of race prejudice or the color line is here today. I say and reiterate that if we Hawaiian second, in the end, will be the sufferers. White brethren, you are the stronger race, but when the time comes where we have got to contend against you, we must remember it is history—it cannot be questioned. That feeling of running things because of the color line is here today. I say, No one can say that if they have watched the way the votes have been cast in this convention.

I state that this attempt to down the Hawaiians is one that will force the natives to stand and organize against you, and that there will be a further division of the native element in the day that the "missionary" has done good work among us. That is not to be forgotten.

I sound the voice of warning here to night. I have made my choice. It is with the Hawaiian party. I say, consider well before we go further. We are forcing the native element to what I may say is the opposition. It is a fact nevertheless. No one would deny the

statement made on the floor today. I regret that I should have been called upon to express myself as I have done.

Iauka Breaks Out Again.

Then came a general discussion. Speeches were made hurriedly, native members arose in support of Iauka, and others in support of the report. Iauka said the Hawaiians were of the one mind to do something to bring the party together. Iauka was sitting out broadcast. The reading of the section was not an orderly proceeding. Speeches were made as each one came up. Achil insisted upon due being paid by club members. Loeblestein said the delegates should be of one mind or order often. The chair said he intended to give everybody a chance to talk, but would watch carefully to see they did not overstep the bounds of propriety. Article I was finally carried as a whole.

When article 2 was called up, Iauka moved it be laid on the table and then entered into another speech inveighing against what he considered the machinations of the movers of the report.

## Iauka Gives Warning.

I regret very much to again speak in the same vein. There is a statement not refuted, and I say again I will have nothing to do with this report. I am not a champion of the Missionary party. They are strong enough to speak for themselves. I speak as a Hawaiian right from the innermost depths of my heart. I tell you gentlemen not to give any more time to the consideration of this document. If you do, I say you will never gain the support of the Hawaiian people. I shall be one who will be compelled to take issue with you. Unless it is stated upon this floor that that statement is refuted tonight, I will say good-bye to the Republican party. I will be the first to leave you, and my influence will ever be directed against you. I shall direct all my efforts with my people to prevent them from going on a path which I believe will eventually bring them to ruin. If we leave you we can send our natives to the Senate and House of Representatives. That sentiment prevails tonight. I say once more, consider before you take up this matter again.

## Oil on Troubled Waters.

George Hons poured oil on the troubled waters, and urged the delegates to hold together and not split on their differences. He did not touch the question of the committee which presented the report. They did it with the best intentions.

Judge Smith answered to the best of his ability. He expressed himself as being clear of any sinister motive in making up the report. He was sincere in his belief that the report was for the good of the party and that was his reason for backing it so strongly. He thought it would give the natives and foreigners alike a wider privilege. The statement made Mr. Humphreys of conversations had with Lorrin Andrews, as he understood the situation, he could not vote, as he was not present when the convention took place.

Each Johnson declared that if the Hawaiians were to be disfranchised, the time he would secede and form an independent Republican party. He spoke with energy and conviction.

The motion to lay article 2 on the table was then voted upon and lost.

It was moved to leave articles 2 and 3 in the hands of a committee of thirteen; lost. J. D. Paris thought the convention should take what is good in the report and discard the bad, "even though prepared by the devil himself," and regretted the race prejudice which had been brought into play. He made a patriotic speech which placed the delegates in good humor. C. B. Wilson backed up as Mr. Paris had expressed himself. Section 2 was carried with amendments.

## Sections are Adopted.

The rules and regulations following the above already reported, as amended, are as follows:

Article 2; section 2. Each district committee shall meet and shall elect the following officers: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers and standing committees as the by-laws may provide, and shall elect such delegates to the Territorial Committee as it may be entitled to.

Section 3. Any duly enrolled Republican shall be eligible as a delegate to the Territorial Committee from the district in which he resides.

Section 4. Each district committee shall be charged with the general care and supervision of the affairs of the party within its district, subject to these rules and regulations. It shall decide all disputes from the precinct organizations and contests within said district as to primary elections.

Section 5. District committees may hold regular or special meetings as may be provided in their by-laws and not less than one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Article 3. No meeting of precinct or district clubs shall be held without public notice being given through the papers for otherwise, not less than six days before the day of meeting.

Article 4; section 1. A Territorial Central Committee, consisting of thirty delegates, shall be elected by each Territorial Convention in the method prescribed for the Temporary Territorial Central Committee, and such committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Section 2. The Territorial Central Committee shall meet from time to time to elect such officers and promulgate such by-laws as it may deem fit; shall call conventions and primaries, and conduct the general campaign of the Republican party within the Territory and have general supervision of the affairs of the party.

Section 3. In the month of November after each general election the Territorial Central Committee shall meet and each precinct club and district committee of the representation it is entitled to for the ensuing year.

Article 4; Primaries.—No member of a precinct club shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless his name shall have been enrolled in the club, but any voter shall have the right to have his name enrolled in the club up to the closing of the polls.

Article 6; Conventions. Section 1. Conventions shall be called by the Territorial Central Committee whenever necessary at a place designated by said committee.

Section 2. The basis of representation in conventions shall be by election districts and each district shall be entitled to three times the number of representatives in said convention that it is entitled to in the Territorial House of Representatives.

Article 7. Whenever from any cause a vacancy may occur in the Territorial Central Committee, such a vacancy shall be filled by the members of the said committee representing the district in which the vacancy occurs.

Article 8. These rules and regulations may be amended at any meeting of the Territorial Central Committee by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

## The Central Committee.

The following is the Republican Central Committee as chosen by the districts:

First District—Albert Horner, E. E. Richards, John T. Brown, W. H. Campbell.

Second District—H. L. Holstein, J. K. Nahale, J. D. Paris, J. H. Walpoleani.

Third District—H. P. Baldwin, A. N. Kepoika, Hugh Howell, R. C. Searle, D. H. Kahalelo, George Hons.

Fourth District—J. H. Boyd, George W. Smith, A. V. Gear, C. L. Crabbe, J. A. Kennedy, E. Towse.

Fifth District—W. C. Achil, C. P. Iauka, W. L. Wilcox, Enoch Johnston, Frank K. Archer, J. A. Hughes.

Sixth District—George N. Wilcox, M. O. I. Blackstead, Dr. Sandow, J. K. Kapunial.







# TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

## Justice Frear Talks Up on That Subject.

## CONGRESS FAVORED HAWAII

Learned Speaker Before the Triangle Club, Tells of Advantages Given Us.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

An appreciative audience listened to the address of Justice Frear last evening on Territorial Government, given at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. His remarks were not in the form of a lecture, but given merely as an instructive talk to those who desired to know more fully what a Territorial form of government means to Hawaii, and what benefits were given to this country by Congress not received by other territories of the United States.

The Judge was primed with information of all kinds bearing upon the recent acts of Congress relating to Hawaii, and exhibited the volume containing all the laws, both civil and penal, as well as the Legislative laws of the last session, which was printed at the Government printing office within five days.

Speaking of the establishment of laws in a newly organized territory, Judge Frear said:

"Congress is the legislative power in a Territory. Where does Congress get this authority? There is nothing said in the Constitution about Territories. Well, the Constitution authorizes Congress to declare war, and this gives it the right to acquire Territory by conquest. The Constitution authorizes the President of the United States to make treaties, and under this caption to acquire territory by cession or treaty. It also confers upon Congress the authority to admit new states into the Union. So in these three ways Congress has the power to acquire new territory. When this is done, the United States owns that territory and no one else has any right to it. Congress derives this power to legislate in Territories because it owns these territories by right. Whether Congress is limited by other provisions of the Constitution is a question upon which there is a great difference of opinion.

"Speaking of Territorial Government in particular, I will state there are a great many varieties under that heading. You will remember that on July 4 last year at the Opera House, a resolution was adopted by all present asking Congress to extend the Constitution and Laws of the United States to these Islands. Had these been taken literally, it would be rather ridiculous to say the least. Congress has never given any of the Territories the benefits of the general laws, and especially to land acquired in the manner I have spoken of.

"Congress makes a specific act to meet the needs of each Territory. If Congress should extend the laws of the United States to these Islands, we would have a great number of inconsistent laws conferred upon us.

"Territorial Government is generally divided into three classes: The executive, legislative and judicial. The executive department is very much the same in all the territories. The provision in our territorial act so far as the Governor and Secretary are concerned, is almost word for word the same as in the very first Territorial Act made in 1787. In fact, in all cases there is a Governor and Secretary. These two and the other officers of a territory are appointed by the President of the United States for four years. The Governor has the enforcement of the laws and is commander of the territorial militia; he can veto bills passed by the legislature. The Secretary keeps the records of the legislature and of the territory, makes reports to Washington, and acts for the Governor in his absence.

"As to the legislatures and laws we find a great variety. There are three kinds of laws enforced in a territory: first, the territorial act itself which takes the place of the Constitution. Then there are the general Federal laws passed by Congress, and in each territorial act there is some provision like this: 'The Constitution and laws so far as applicable will have the same power in territories as elsewhere.' Then there is the third-class of laws, the great body of laws relating to matters of detail, such as the formation of our own legislature, and court procedure. Who passes these laws? In some of the Territories there is no legislative body, as in Alaska and the Indian Territory. In Alaska, Congress is undertaking to give the Territory a civil code of its own; last year it passed the penal code. Alaska has never had this heretofore.

"In some cases Congress has simply said, as in the case of Indian Territory, that the laws of Arkansas will become the laws of the territory. They just took them bodily and put them into Indian Territory. The same occurred with Alaska when the Oregon laws were lifted bodily to become the laws of the territory. In the very first Territory organized in 1787, there was no legislature; Congress said that the governor and judges of the territory might select such laws as they thought best from the laws of the thirteen original colonies or states. In some Territories there were no laws already there to enforce. Such was the case in Oklahoma, which was made in a day, so to speak. Congress then said the laws of Nebraska should be the laws of Oklahoma. Now in the case of Porto Rico and Hawaii, Congress says the laws already in force will

continue to be the laws, until the legislature makes certain changes.

In some cases we find that the legislature is not elected by the people. It is appointed; that was the case with the territory of Orleans where the President was to appoint thirteen of the most discreet and fit property holders to be legislators. In Porto Rico the lower house is elected by the people and the upper house is appointed.

"As to the judiciary department of a Territory, I will state that there are two sovereignties—the United States or Federal and the State. In each State we find two sets of judges, and two sets of courts. In a Territory where there is no legislature and where only one set of laws governs, we find only one set of courts. Where there are Federal and Territorial courts, appeals may be taken from them to the higher Federal courts. In Porto Rico there is another form just authorized for Porto Rico. They have two sets of courts, where an appeal can be taken from the Territorial to the Federal courts. Then we have a fourth kind in Hawaii. We are to have two sets of judges, Federal and Territorial, but no appeal lies from the Territorial judges to the Federal judges. As far as our judicial system is concerned we are on the same footing as a State.

"In regard to delegates to Congress from the territories, these are allowed upon the floor of the House, but have no vote. A delegate is allowed from Porto Rico, but he is a delegate only to the executive branch of the government in Washington.

"One thing that Congress has granted to Hawaii which has never before been granted to any other Territory is that the Governor is entitled to call upon the Army and Navy of the United States for assistance, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and declare martial law. This is because we are so far away from the Mainland. The United States has left the control of the land laws in the hands of the Territorial Government. That is another thing never before granted; they have always heretofore rested in the control of the National Government. We are to control all the revenue derived from the public lands of Hawaii.

"Further, all the officers are to be selected from among persons who are bona fide citizens of these islands. That is a provision against carpet-bagging. The President is not going to send a lot of men among us to see what they can make out of us.

"I want to remind you that this is the most liberal and most advanced Territorial Act that Congress has ever passed. It brings us nearer to statehood than Congress has ever made possible to any other acquired territory. The President, Congress and the people, have taken an unusual interest in Hawaii, and it behooves us to maintain a pure and efficient government, a government we can take pride in, and we will prove to the people of the United States that Hawaii is worthy of statehood."

### HUSTACE OUT.

The books of the Kamalo Sugar Company were turned over to the new officers and directors yesterday by Frank Hustace upon the payment of the \$3,000 which was due him for money personally advanced during his incumbency as agent for the plantation.

Director Hitchcock busied himself yesterday forenoon in effecting the transfer of the stock books. A stockholder who owes money on the fourth and fifth assessments was approached and agreed to advance \$2,000 of the \$3,000 on condition that another stockholder advance the remainder. Mr. Hitchcock soon arranged for this amount in cash and upon its presentation to Frank Hustace he received in return all the books and papers belonging to the company.

A meeting of the officers and directors will be held this afternoon to consider plans for the calling in of the money due on the fourth and fifth assessments. It is understood that the directors will issue a notice calling for the principal due on the two assessments, without interest.

The notice will probably be posted tomorrow morning, giving thirty days' time in which to make the payments. This will give people on the other Islands who own stock in the company ample time to come forward and pay their assessments if they desire to keep their shares.

Also it is probable that a notice will be given tomorrow for the removal of the injunction suit begun a short time ago to prevent the sale of delinquent stock. If all the assessments are paid up, something like \$28,000 will be accumulated, which will pay up all bills pending against the plantation and leave a balance for working expenses.

The Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company is now the treasurer of the company and will be ready today to receive the delinquent assessments and will make transfers of stock if required.

### NO GLANDERS ON HAWAII.

Veterinarian Shaw Reports Absence of That Disease.

Government Veterinarian Shaw, who returned yesterday from an inspection tour of the horses and mules on Hawaii, reports that he found no epidemic of glanders raging on the big island as had been reported. At Oahu where the disease had been reported as having gained such headway, he found no glanders whatever.

This contradicts Dr. Elliott's report of the sickness at the plantation. He stated that a few cases of glanders were found, but these were not alarming. Every district was investigated and the general health of the animals was fair.

### A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# PLUMBING

## Health Board Adopts Regulations.

Sanitary Districts Defined -- Strict Rules to be Published Governing Workmanship.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the passage of the "rules of the Board of Health defining the sanitary district of Honolulu and regulating the plumbing therein." There were twenty-five sections and each was passed upon separately, and make up a list of iron-clad rules which will make efficient sanitary plumbing in Honolulu in the future. The rules will be published as soon as corrections can be made by the committee having the matter in hand. The sanitary district is outlined in the following paragraph:

Section 1. The territory included within the following described boundary lines is to be known as the sanitary district of Honolulu. Beginning at a point on the sea shore due south of Diamond Head lighthouse, thence running to the Government survey station Kaimuki, thence to the Government survey station Maunaloa, thence along the ridge of land on the west side of Kaimuki valley to the boundary line between the Kona and Koolau districts, thence in a north easterly direction along said boundary line to the extreme north boundary of Kaimuki valley, thence in a southeasterly direction along the ridge of land on the boundary line between Kaimuki and Koolau districts to the sea shore, thence along the sea shore to the point of beginning.

A discussion arose over the question of causing all old plumbing in buildings already erected to be made to conform with the new regulations within one year of the time the rules go into effect. It was suggested that in many buildings the old plumbing was good, but not perhaps conforming to that desired in new buildings. It was finally decided to make this provisional, by striking out the words "one year," and allow the sentence to read, "The Board of Health may extend the time, leaving it optional with the Board to order certain plumbing fixtures changed if they find it necessary."

### A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack any body, but is especially the disease of age and poverty." The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which, becoming lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the excretory organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys.

Assuming the correctness of this view the following conclusion is clearly deductible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, first, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and, second, to stimulate the skin, bowels and kidneys, that they may throw it off, or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Our ward applications, although they may and do, mollify pain at certain inflamed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism—two ailments being, under different names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet and shoulders were puffed up and swollen, and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then in another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employ of a doctor at Bayswater, a coachman, my eyes became affected, and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or names on the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor I was with sent me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I was attended as an outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by the rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes; also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Selge's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My sight returned, and I felt better of myself. When I had taken six bottles I was as well as ever, and have since been well. You can publish this letter and read anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employ of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor of whom he bought Mother Selge's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Selge's Syrup being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from the places where it has produced inflammation in the body, and hence cures rheumatism. The reader will note that it is now ten years since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.



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